

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2011

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BILL DRAFT 2011-ROz-10 [v.12] (12/05)

(THIS IS A DRAFT AND IS NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION)

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Short Title: Banking Law Modernization Act.

(Public)

Sponsors: .

Referred to:

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2 AN ACT TO REWRITE THE BANKING LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.
3 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:
4 **SECTION 1.** Articles 1 through 14, 17, 17B and 18A of Chapter 53 of the General
5 Statutes are repealed.
6 **SECTION 2.** Chapter 53 of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:
7 "CHAPTER 53.
8 **BANKS, REGULATION OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL SERVICES.**"
9 **SECTION 3.** Chapter 53 of the General Statutes is amended by adding the
10 following new Articles to read:
11 Article 1A
12 General Provisions
13 "**§ 53-1-1. Title.**
14 This Chapter shall be known and may be cited as Regulation of Banks and Other Financial
15 Services.
16 "**§ 53-1-2. Scope and applicability of Chapter.**
17 (a) Unless the context specifies otherwise, this Chapter shall apply to:
18 (1) All existing banks organized or created under the laws of this State.
19 (2) All banks created under the provisions of Article 3 of this Chapter.
20 (3) All persons who subject themselves to the provisions of this Chapter.
21 (4) All persons who become subject to the penalties provided for in this Chapter
22 as a consequence of violating any of the provisions of this Chapter.
23 (b) Transactions validly entered into before the effective date of this Act and the rights,
24 duties, and interests flowing from them remain valid and may be terminated, completed, or
25 enforced as required or permitted by any statute amended or repealed by the law by which this
26 Act was enacted as though the amendment or repeal had not occurred.
27 (c) Except as restricted by federal law, a federally chartered depository institution that
28 has a branch in this State shall have all the rights, powers and privileges and shall be entitled to
29 the same exemptions and immunities as banks organized or created under the laws of this State.
30 (d) Except as restricted by federal law or the laws of another State in which it was
31 organized or created, an out-of-state bank that has a branch in this State shall have, with respect
32 to activities conducted through such branch, all the rights, powers and privileges and shall be



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entitled to the same exemptions and immunities as banks organized and created under the laws of this State.

"§ 53-1-3. Existing banks; prohibitions, injunctions.

(a) No depository institution organized or created under the laws of this State may operate as a bank except in accordance with this Chapter. Banks established prior to the effective date of this act may continue operation under their existing organizational documents, but shall be subject to all other requirements of this Chapter.

(b) No person shall operate in this State as a "bank," "savings bank," "savings and loan association," "trust company," or otherwise as a depository institution unless established as a depository institution under the laws of this State or another State, or established under federal law. Unless so authorized, no person doing business in this State shall:

(1) Use in its name the term "bank," "savings and loan," "savings bank," "banking company," "trust company," or words of similar meaning that lead the public reasonably to believe that it conducts the business of a depository institution; or

(2) Use any sign, letterhead, circular, or website content or advertise or communicate in any manner that would lead the public reasonably to believe that it conducts the business of a depository institution.

(c) Upon application by the Commissioner, a court of competent jurisdiction may issue an injunction to restrain any person from violating or from continuing to violate this section.

"§ 53-1-4. Definitions and application of terms.

Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply in this Chapter.

(1) Acquire. – To obtain the right or power to vote or to direct the voting of voting securities of a bank or holding company:

a. through a purchase of or share exchange for shares,

b. by reason of an issuance of shares or the exercise of a right under a warrant, option or convertible security or instrument to acquire shares, or

c. pursuant to an agreement or trust or through any similar transaction, event or contractual right.

(2) Acting in concert. – Knowing participation in a joint activity or interdependent conscious parallel action towards the common goal of obtaining control of a bank or holding company, whether or not pursuant to an express agreement; including participation in a combination or pooling of voting securities of a bank holding company for such common purpose pursuant to any contract, understanding, relationship, agreement or other arrangement, whether written or otherwise.

(3) Affiliate. – A person that, directly or indirectly, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another person. Each member of a group of persons acting in concert shall be deemed an affiliate of the group.

(4) Bank. – Any corporation, other than a credit union, savings institution, or trust company, that is organized under the laws of this State and is engaged in the business of receiving deposits (other than trust funds), paying monies and making loans.

(5) Bank Operating Subsidiary. – A subsidiary which is under the control of a bank, and engages only in activities in which a bank may engage pursuant to G.S. 53-5-1.

(6) Bank Premises. – Any improved or unimproved real estate, whether or not open to the public, which is utilized or intended to be utilized by a bank.

(7) Bank Supervisory Agency. – Any of the following agencies:

- a. The CFPB, FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board, OCC, and any successor to these agencies.
- b. Any agency of another state with primary responsibility for chartering and supervising depository institutions organized under the laws of that state.
- c. Any agency of a sovereign nation with primary responsibility for chartering and supervising depository institutions organized under the laws of that nation.
- (8) Bankers' Bank. – As defined in Regulation D of the Federal Reserve Board, 12 U.S.C. 204.121.
- (9) Board of Directors.- A governing board of a company that is responsible for policy, oversight, and compliance.
- (10) Branch. – An office of any bank or a depository institution organized under the banking laws of the United States, another state or another sovereign nation, other than that depository institution's principal office, in which deposits are received. A branch may also engage in any of the functions or services authorized to be engaged in by the bank of which it is a branch. The term "branch" does not include a non-branch bank business office, automated teller machine, remote deposit facility, remote service unit, customer-bank communications terminal, point-of-sale terminal. Automated banking facility or other direct or remote information-processing device or machine, whether manned or unmanned, by means of which information relating to any financial service or transaction rendered to the public is stored and transmitted, instantaneously or otherwise, to or from a bank or other nonbank terminal.
- (11) Capital. – An amount equal to the bank's "Tier 1 capital" as that term is defined in Part 325 of the Regulations of the FDIC or any successor regulation of the FDIC; provided, that if the term "Tier 1 capital" is replaced by a term including substantially the same components as "Tier 1 capital", the term "capital" as used in this Chapter shall mean an amount equal to the amount calculated by application of the definition of such replacement term.
- (12) Capital Impairment. – The reduction of a bank's capital at any time below its required capital.
- (13) Central Reserve Bank. – A depository institution of which at least fifty percent of its shares are owned by other depository institutions.
- (14) CFPB. – The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau or its successor.
- (15) Charter. – A document issued by the Commissioner in accordance with Article 3 of this Chapter permitting a bank to conduct banking business.
- (16) Combination. – A merger, share exchange or transfer or acquisition of all or substantially all assets and liabilities of a person undertaken in compliance with such federal laws and laws of this State or other states as may be applicable.
- (17) Commission. – The State Banking Commission provided for in G.S. 53-2-1.
- (18) Commissioner. – The Commissioner of Banks provided for in G.S. 53-2-2.
- (19) Company. – A corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, business trust, trust, syndicate, association, unincorporated organization, or other form of business entity.
- (20) Control. – The possession, directly or indirectly, of the power or right to direct or to cause the direction of the management or policies of a person by reason of an agreement, understanding, proxy, or power of attorney or

- through the ownership of or voting power over ten percent or more of the voting securities of the person.
- (21) Control Transaction. – The acquisition of control over a bank or a holding company other than pursuant to a combination.
- (22) Credit Union. – A credit union as defined in G.S. 54-109.1.
- (23) De Novo Branch. – A branch of a bank or of an out-of-state bank within this State that is established as a branch, and not by virtue of an acquisition of the existing branch of another bank or out-of-state bank, by a combination involving the bank or out-of-state bank, or by the conversion of a non-branch bank business office to a branch.
- (24) Deposit. – A "deposit" as defined in Section 3(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1813(1).
- (25) Deposit Insurance. – Insurance of a bank's deposit accounts where the beneficiaries are the holders of the insured accounts.
- (26) Depository Institution. – A bank, out-of-state bank, savings institution, or federally chartered institution, the deposits of which are insured by the FDIC.
- (27) Deputy Commissioner. – An individual appointed by the Commissioner to such office as provided by G.S. 53-2-3.
- (28) Distribution. – With respect to a bank, "distribution" has the same meaning as set forth in Chapter 55.
- (29) Debt Previously Contracted (DPC) Subsidiary. – A subsidiary of a bank which acquires in good faith an equity ownership interest through foreclosure or other realization on collateral, by way of a compromise of a disputed or contested claim, or to avoid a loss in connection with a debt previously contracted or to which the bank transfers an equity ownership interest so acquired by the bank.
- (30) Examination. – A supervisory inspection of a bank, proposed bank, a holding company or a branch of an out-of-state bank operating in this State that may include inspection of all relevant information, including information of or about the subsidiaries and affiliates of the bank, proposed bank holding company or branch. "Examination" also includes an investigation of any person with respect to any violation or suspected violation of any provision of this Chapter by such person, or a review of facts and circumstances relevant to the Commissioner's consideration of the issuance of an order pursuant to this Chapter.
- (31) Equity Ownership Interest. – Any beneficial equity or similar interest, whether direct or indirect, including shares, limited or general partnership interests, and membership interests in a limited liability company.
- (32) Farm Credit System Institution. – A lending institution regulated by the Farm Credit Administration.
- (33) FDIC. – The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor.
- (34) Federal Reserve Board. – The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or its successor.
- (35) Federal Savings Association. – A federal savings association or federal savings bank chartered under Section 5 of the Home Owners' Loan Act, 12 U.S.C. 1464.
- (36) Federally Chartered Institution. – A national bank or federal savings association.
- (37) Financial Subsidiary. – A "financial subsidiary," as defined in 12 U.S.C. 24a(g).

- (38) Holding Company. – A company that controls a depository or that controls a company that directly or indirectly controls a depository institution.
- (39) Immediate Family. – An individual's spouse, father, mother, children, brothers, sisters, and grandchildren, the father, mother, brothers and sisters of the individual's spouse, and the spouse of the individual's child, brother, or sister.
- (40) Inadequate Capital. – An amount of capital equal to at least 75 percent but less than 100 percent of required capital.
- (41) Individual. – A human being.
- (42) Insufficient Capital. – An amount of capital less than 75 percent of required capital.
- (43) Lower-Tier Subsidiary. – Any bank operating subsidiary in which a bank operating subsidiary has an equity ownership interest.
- (44) National Bank. – A banking association organized under 12 U.S.C. 21.
- (45) Non-branch Bank Business Office. – Any staffed physical location open to the public in this State in which an office of a bank, out-of-state bank, or a depository institution established under the laws of another state that is not a branch, an office of a separately organized subsidiary of such depository institution, or an office of the holding company of such depository institution, at which one or more banking or banking related products or services are offered, other than the taking of deposits. The provision of remote deposit capture facilities or services by a non-branch bank business office shall not be deemed to be a taking of deposits. Non-branch bank business offices include loan production officers, mortgage loan offices, and insurance agency offices, or a combination thereof.
- (46) North Carolina Financial Institution. – A bank, savings institution, or trust company organized under the laws of this State.
- (47) OCOB. – The Office of the Commissioner of Banks as provided in G.S. 53-2-3.
- (48) OCC. – The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency or its successor.
- (49) Organizational Documents. – The charter, certificate of organization, articles of incorporation, articles of association, certificate of limited partnership, bylaws, operating agreement, partnership agreement, and any other similar documents required to be prepared or adopted by a company in connection with its organization, and as thereafter amended from time to time.
- (50) Organizational Law. – The laws of the jurisdiction of organization of a company applicable to the organization of the company and its governance, including approval of transactions by its board of directors, shareholders, partners, members, or beneficiaries, as applicable.
- (51) Organizers. – One or more individuals who are the organizers of a proposed bank responsible for the business of the proposed bank from the filing of the application to the Commission's final decision on the application.
- (52) Out-of-State Bank. – A bank that is organized, chartered, or created under the laws of a state other than this State and the deposits of which are insured by the FDIC.
- (53) Person. – An individual, a company, or a group of persons who are acting in concert.
- (54) Plan of Conversion. – A detailed outline of the procedure of the conversion of a depository institution from one to another charter.
- (55) Practical Banker. – An individual who at the time of appointment to the Commission, and at all times thereafter, is, or has been during the five years

- preceding the appointment, a president, chief executive officer, director, or holder of five percent (5%) or more of any class of voting securities of a North Carolina financial institution.
- (56) Principal Office. – The office that houses the headquarters of a bank.
- (57) Public Member. – A member of the Commission who is not practical banker and who is not at the time of appointment to the Commission, nor was within the five years preceding the appointment, an employee of a North Carolina financial institution.
- (58) Public Notice. – Notice to the public by (i) a single publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the bank which is the subject of the publication has its principal office and (ii) a posting in the notices section of the Commissioner's website for at least 15 days, in each case of the applicable information specified for such publication or posting in this Chapter.
- (59) Record. – Information, reports, memoranda, charts, letters, messages, extracts, summaries, analyses, compilations, transaction documentation, account statements, financial statements, and other documents, including customer financial and other information, whether created, transmitted, distributed, retained or stored in tangible or digital form.
- (60) Registered Agent. – The person named in the organizational documents of a company upon whom service of legal process is deemed binding upon the company.
- (61) Required Capital. – Required capital means:
- a. In the case of a proposed bank, the amount of capital required by the Commissioner as a prerequisite to the commencement of the business of banking; and
- b. In all other cases, an amount of capital equal to at least the amount of capital required for a bank to be deemed "adequately capitalized" under applicable federal regulatory capital standards.
- (62) Savings Institution. – A savings and loan association or a savings bank organized under the laws of this State or of another state, or a federal savings association or savings bank.
- (63) Shareholder. – Any person that has an equity ownership interest in a bank or holding company and is entitled to vote such interest under the bank's or holding company's organizational documents.
- (64) Shares. – The units into which the equity ownership interests of a corporation are divided.
- (65) State. – Any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any territory of the United States other than this State.
- (66) Subsidiary. – A company over which a bank has control.
- (67) This State. – The State of North Carolina.
- (68) Trust Business. – Acting as a fiduciary or in other capacities permissible for a trust institution under G.S. 53-331.
- (69) Trust Company. – A company that is formed primarily for the purpose of taking, executing, and administering trusts, and which is not a depository institution.
- (70) Trust Funds. – Trust funds as defined in Section 3(p) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1813(p).
- (71) Voting Securities. – Voting Securities means:

- 1 a. Any equity ownership interest in a company that entitles the holder
2 to vote on any matter presented to holders of equity ownership
3 interests in the company for a vote, and
4 b. Any equity interest, right to acquire an equity ownership interest,
5 debt instrument or other similar interest or instrument convertible
6 into an equity ownership interest that entitles the holder to vote on
7 any matter presented to holders of equity ownership interest which
8 may be converted into a voting equity ownership interest.

9 **"§ 53-1-5. Severability.**

10 If any provision of this Chapter is found by any court of competent jurisdiction to be in
11 valid as to any person or circumstance, or to be preempted by federal law, the remaining
12 provisions of this Chapter shall not be affected and shall continue to apply to any other person
13 or circumstance."

14 "Article 2A

15 Commission and Commissioner

16 **"§ 53-2-1. The Commission.**

17 (a) The Commission consists of 15 members including the State Treasurer, who shall
18 serve as an ex officio member, 12 members appointed by the Governor, and two members
19 appointed by the General Assembly under G.S. 120-121, one of whom shall be appointed upon
20 the recommendation of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and one of whom shall be
21 appointed upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The
22 Governor shall appoint five practical bankers, and seven public members to the Commission.
23 The member appointed upon the recommendation of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate
24 shall be a practical banker and the member appointed on the recommendation of the Speaker of
25 the House shall be a public member. Members shall serve for terms of four years. No individual
26 shall serve on the Commission for more than two complete consecutive terms. Any vacancy
27 occurring in the membership of the Commission shall be filled by the appropriate appointing
28 officer for the unexpired term, except that vacancies among members appointed by the General
29 Assembly shall be filled in accordance with G.S. 120-122. The appointed members of the
30 Commission shall receive subsistence and travel expenses at the rates set forth in G.S. 120-3.1.
31 This compensation shall be paid from the revenues of the OCOB.

32 (b) The Commission shall meet at such times, but not less than once every three
33 months, as the Commission may by resolution prescribe, and the Commission shall be
34 convened in special session at the call of the Governor or the Commissioner. The State
35 Treasurer shall be chair of the Commission. The Commission shall meet in person, provided
36 that it may, so long as consistent with applicable law regarding public meetings, meet by
37 telephone or video conference, including attendance of one or more members by telephone or
38 video conferencing.

39 (c) No member of the Commission shall divulge or make use of any information
40 designated by this Chapter or by the Commissioner as confidential, and no member shall give
41 out any such information unless the information shall be required of the member at a hearing at
42 which the member is duly subpoenaed or by a court of competent jurisdiction.

43 (d) A quorum of the Commission shall consist of a majority of its total membership.
44 Subject to the standards of Chapter 138A of the General Statutes, a majority vote of the
45 members qualified with respect to a matter who are present at the meeting where such matter is
46 considered shall constitute valid action of the Commission. In accordance with G.S. 138A-38,
47 The State Treasurer and all disqualified members who are present at a meeting shall be counted
48 for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

49 (e) The Commission is authorized to supervise, direct and review the exercise by the
50 Commissioner of all powers, duties, and functions vested in or exercised by the Commissioner
51 under the banking laws of this State.

"§ 53-2-2. The Commissioner.

(a) Effective April 1, 2011, and quadrennially thereafter, the Governor shall appoint a Commissioner, which appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the General Assembly by joint resolution. The name of the individual appointed to be Commissioner shall be submitted to the General Assembly on or before February 1 of the year in which the individual's term of office begins. The term of office for the Commissioner shall be four years. In case of a vacancy in the office of Commissioner, the Governor shall appoint an individual to serve as Commission on an interim basis pending confirmation of a nominee by the General Assembly.

(b) The Commissioner has the powers enumerated in this Chapter and otherwise provided by North Carolina law and such other powers as may be necessary for the proper discharge of the Commissioner's duties, including the power to enter into contracts. **The Commissioner shall act as the executive officer of the Commission.**

(c) The Commissioner is authorized to subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, require the production of evidence, administer oaths and examine any person under oath in connection with any subject related to any power vested or duty imposed on the Commissioner under this Chapter.

(d) The Commissioner may sue and prosecute or defend in any action or proceeding in any courts of this State or any other state and in any court of the United States for the enforcement or protection of any right or pursuit of any remedy necessary or proper in connection with the subjects committed to him for administration or in connection with any bank or the rights, liabilities, property or assets thereof, under his supervision. Nothing herein shall be construed to render the Commissioner liable to be sued except as other departments and agencies of the State may be liable under the general law. The Commissioner may exercise any jurisdiction, supervise, regulate, examine or enforce any State consumer protection laws or federal laws with respect to which the Commissioner has enforcement jurisdiction.

(e) The Commissioner shall have a seal of office bearing the legend "State of North Carolina – Commissioner of Banks". The Commissioner may adopt other symbols or marks of office.

"§ 53-2-3. The Office of the Commissioner of Banks.

(a) The Commissioner shall be assisted in the performance of the duties of office by (i) one or more deputy commissioners, and (ii) Examiners, investigators, counsel and other employees under the supervision of the Commissioner, all of whom, together with the Commissioner shall comprise the "Office of the Commissioner of Banks." In addition, the work of the OCOB may be conducted by employees of other agencies of government, and agents and independent contractors of the OCOB. The Commissioner may remove at his or her discretion any deputy commissioner.

(b) The Commissioner shall appoint, with the approval of the Governor, and may remove at the Commissioner's discretion, a chief deputy commissioner. The chief deputy commissioner may perform such duties and exercise such powers of the Commissioner as the Commissioner may direct. In the event of the absence, death, resignation, disability or disqualification of the Commissioner, or in case the office of Commissioner otherwise becomes vacant, the chief deputy commissioner shall perform the duties and exercise all the powers vested in the Commissioner until the Governor appoints an acting Commissioner.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, the OCOB and its employees are exempt from the classification and compensation rules established by the State Personnel Commission pursuant to G.S. 126-4(1) through (4), G.S. 126-4(5) only as it applies to hours and days of work, vacation and sick leave, G.S. 126-4(6) only as it applies to promotion and transfer, G.S. 126-4(10) only as it applies to the prohibition of the establishment of incentive pay programs, and Article 2 of Chapter 126 of the General Statutes, except for G.S. 126-7.1. The salary of the Commissioner shall be fixed by the General Assembly.

(d) The Attorney General shall assign an attorney from the Department of Justice to work full time with the Commission. The attorney shall be subject to all provisions of Chapter 126 of the General Statutes relating to the State Personnel System. The Commission shall fully reimburse the Department of Justice for the compensation, secretarial support, equipment, supplies, records and other property to support the attorney.

"§ 53-2-4. Administration of the Office of the Commissioner of Banks.

(a) As authorized in Chapters 54B, 54C and this Chapter, the OCOB shall be funded by annual or periodic assessments, licensing fees and charges, and reimbursements for examination costs. This list is not exclusive. The OCOB may not levy assessments, fees or other charges except as expressly provided by statute. The Commissioner is authorized, in the exercise of reasonable discretion, to establish the time, place, and method for the payment of assessments, fees, charges and costs.

(b) Not less than 30 days prior to the commencement of each fiscal year, the OCOB shall prepare and submit to the Commission a budget for the upcoming fiscal year, including the estimated revenues and expenses for the year. The Commission shall review the budget in a meeting prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in respect of which the budget has been presented and shall approve or modify the budget at the meeting.

"§ 53-2-5. Rulemaking.

(a) The Commissioner, subject to review and approval by the Commission, may make all necessary rules with respect to the establishment, operation, conduct, and termination of any and all activities and businesses that are subject to licensing, regulation, supervision, or examination by the Commissioner under this Chapter.

(b) The rulemaking authority conferred on the Commissioner by this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any specific rulemaking authority by any other provision of this Chapter or otherwise provided by North Carolina law.

"§ 53-2-6. Hearings and Appeals.

(a) Any administrative hearing required or permitted to be held by the Commissioner shall be conducted in accordance with Article 3A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.

(b) Upon an appeal to the Commission by any party from an order entered by the Commissioner following an administrative hearing pursuant to Article 3A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes, the chair of the Commission may appoint an appellate review panel of not less than five members to review the record on appeal, hear oral arguments, and make a recommended decision to the Commission. Unless another time period for appeals is provided by this Chapter, any party to an order by the Commissioner may, within 20 days after the order and upon written notice to the Commissioner, appeal the Commissioner's order to the Commission for review. The notice of appeal shall state the grounds for the appeal and set forth in numbered order the assignments of error for review by the Commission. Failure to state the grounds for the appeal and assignments of error shall constitute grounds to dismiss the appeal. Failure to comply with the briefing schedule provided by the Commission shall also constitute grounds to dismiss the appeal. Upon receipt of a notice of appeal, the Commissioner shall, within 30 days of the notice, certify to the Commission the record on appeal. Any party to a proceeding before the Commission may, within 20 days after final order of the Commission, petition the Superior Court of Wake County for judicial review of a final determination of any question of law which may be involved. The petition for judicial review shall be entitled "(insert name) Petitioner v. State of North Carolina on Relation of the Commission." A copy of the petition for judicial review shall be served upon the Commissioner pursuant to G.S. 150B-46. The petition shall be placed on the civil issue docket of the court and shall have precedence over other civil actions. Within 15 days of service of the petition for judicial review, the Commissioner shall certify the record to the Clerk of Superior Court of Wake County. The standard of review of a petition for judicial review of a final order of the Commission shall be as provided in G.S. 150B-51(b).

(c) The hearing officer at administrative hearings conducted under the authority of the Commissioner may be the Commissioner, a deputy commissioner or other suitable person designated by the Commissioner to serve as a hearing officer.

(d) The Commission may conduct public hearings on matters within its purview.

"§ 53-2-7. Official record.

(a) The Commissioner shall keep a record in the OCOB of the Commissioner's official acts, rulings, and transactions which, except as otherwise provided, shall be open to inspection and copying by any person. The Commissioner may condition the provision of copies of records upon the payment by the person requesting the documents of an amount sufficient to cover the cost of retrieving, copying and if requested, mailing the documents.

(b) Notwithstanding any laws to the contrary, the following records of the Commissioner shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed or be subject to discovery or public inspection:

(1) Records compiled during or in connection with an examination, audit, or investigation of any person, including records relating to any application for licensure or otherwise to conduct business.

(2) Records containing information compiled in preparation for or anticipation of or in the course of litigation, examination, audit, or investigation.

(3) Records containing the names or other personal information of any customers of any person or revealing the collateral given by any such customers in connection with an extension of credit; provided however, that every report made by a North Carolina financial institution, with respect to a transaction between it and an officer, director or affiliate thereof, which report is required to be filed with the Commissioner pursuant to this Chapter shall be filed with the Commissioner in a form prescribed by the Commissioner and shall be open to inspection and copying by any person.

(4) Records containing information furnished in connection with an application bearing on the character, competency, or experience, or information about the personal finances, of an existing or proposed organizer, officer or director of a depository institution, federally chartered institution, trust company, holding company, or any other person subject to the Commissioner's jurisdiction.

(5) Records containing information about the character, competency, experience or finances of the directors, officers or other persons having control over a person giving notice or filing an application to engage in a control transaction pursuant to this Chapter.

(6) Records containing information about the character, competency or experience of the directors, executive officers or other persons having control over any of the parties to a combination subject to the Commissioner's jurisdiction.

(7) Records of North Carolina financial institutions in dissolution, that have liquidated, that are under the Commissioner's supervisory control or that are in receivership which contain the names or other personal information of any customers of the institutions.

(8) Records prepared by a compliance review committee or other committee of the board of directors of a North Carolina financial institution or established at the direction of such a board of directors that have been obtained by the Commissioner.

(9) Records prepared during or as a result of an examination or investigation of any person by an agency of the United States, or jointly by the agency and

the Commissioner, if the records would be confidential under federal law or regulation.

(10) Records prepared during or as a result of an examination or investigation of any person by a regulatory agency with jurisdiction of a state other than this State or of a foreign country if the records would be confidential under that jurisdiction's law or regulations.

(11) Records of information and reports submitted by any depository institution or trust companies, or its affiliates, holding company or subsidiaries, or any other person subject to the Commissioner's jurisdiction to federal regulatory agencies, if the records would be confidential under federal law or regulation.

(12) Records of complaints from the public received by the OCOB.

(13) Any record which would disclose any information set forth in any of the confidential records referred to in this subsection.

(c) For purposes of this section, "any person subject to the Commissioner's jurisdiction" includes any person who is licensed or registered or should be licensed or registered under this Chapter.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the Commissioner may, by written agreement with any state or federal law enforcement or regulatory agency, share with that agency any confidential record set out in subsection (b) of this section or any information contained therein, on the condition that such record or information shared shall be treated as confidential under the applicable laws and regulations governing the recipient agency.

(e) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a bank, upon approval of the Commissioner, from disclosing to an insurance carrier, for the purpose of obtaining insurance coverage required by this Chapter, the bank's regulatory rating prepared by the OCOB; provided however, that the insurance carrier must agree in writing to maintain the confidentiality of the information and to not disclose it in any manner whatsoever.

Article 3A

Organization of a Bank

"§ 53-3-1. Application to organize a bank.

(a) An applicant for permission to organize a bank and for a charter must file an application with the Commissioner. The application shall be in the form required by the Commissioner and shall contain such information as the Commissioner requires, set forth in sufficient detail to enable the Commissioner to evaluate the applicant's satisfaction of the criteria set forth in G.S. 53-3-4. The applicant shall pay a non-refundable application fee in the amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) at the time of filing the application.

(b) Upon receipt of an application, the Commissioner shall conduct an examination of the applicant and any other matters deemed relevant by the Commissioner. The Commissioner may require additional information and may require the amendment of the application in the course of the examination. An applicant's failure to furnish all required information or to pay the required fee within 30 days after filing the application may be considered an abandonment of the application.

"§ 53-3-2. Permission to organize a bank.

(a) With the approval of the Commissioner, the organizers may file articles of incorporation for the proposed bank with the Secretary of State. The Commissioner shall authorize the organization of the proposed bank if the Commissioner is satisfied that each of the following conditions is met:

(1) The application is complete.

(2) The Commissioner's examination as provided for in G.S. 53-3-1 indicates that the requirements for the issuance of a charter to the applicant are reasonably probable of satisfaction.

(3) The proposed name of the proposed bank is not likely to mislead the public as to its character or purpose and is not the same as a name already adopted by an existing depository institution or trust company operating in this State.

(b) If the Commissioner approves the organization of the proposed bank, the Commissioner shall issue a certificate to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall transmit to the Commissioner a certified copy of the filed articles of incorporation of the proposed bank.

(c) Unless and until the Commissioner issues a charter to the proposed bank:

(1) The proposed bank shall not transact any business except such as is incidental and necessary to its organization and the application for a charter.

(2) All funds paid for shares of the proposed bank shall be placed in escrow under an agreement, and with an escrow agent approved by the Commissioner.

(3) All funds for shares placed into escrow, and all dividends or interest on such funds, may be removed from escrow only with the Commissioner's approval.

(d) A proposed bank is subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner.

"§ 53-3-3. Articles of incorporation of a proposed bank.

(a) The articles of incorporation of a proposed bank shall be signed and acknowledged by or on behalf of an organizer and shall contain the following:

(1) The information required to be set forth in articles of incorporation under Chapter 55 of the General Statutes.

(2) Any provision consistent with Chapter 55 of the General Statutes and other applicable law that the organizers elect to set forth for the regulation of the internal affairs of the proposed bank and that the Commissioner authorizes or requires.

(3) Any provision the Commissioner requires or authorizes as a substitute for a provision that otherwise would be required by Chapter 55 of the General Statutes.

(b) Before the chartering of a proposed bank, the articles of incorporation filed under the provisions of G.S. 53-3-2 shall be sufficient certification to the FDIC that the proposed bank is a legal entity.

"§ 53-3-4. Commissioner's approval of charter issuance.

(a) The Commissioner may approve a charter for a proposed bank only when the Commissioner has determined that all the following requirements have been satisfied or are reasonably probable to be satisfied within a reasonable period of time specified by the Commissioner in the order of approval:

(1) The proposed bank has solicited or will solicit subscriptions for purchases of shares sufficient to provide an amount of required capital satisfactory to the Commissioner for the commencement of the business of banking.

(2) All prior public solicitations for purchases of shares, and all future solicitations will be solicited with appropriate disclosure, taking into account all the circumstances of the public solicitation, including a prominent statement in any solicitation document to the effect that the solicitation has not been approved by the Commissioner or the Commission and that a representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

(3) All payments for purchases of shares are made in legal tender of the United States.

- (4) The proposed bank has an operational expense fund from which to organizational expenses, in an amount determined by the Commissioner to be sufficient for the safe and sound operation of the proposed bank while the charter application is pending.
- (5) The proposed bank has been formed for legitimate and lawful business purposes.
- (6) The character, competence and experience of the organizers, proposed, directors, proposed officers, and initial holders of more than five percent of the voting securities of the proposed bank will command the confidence of the public.
- (7) The proposed officers and directors, as a group, have degrees of character, competence and experience sufficient to justify a belief that the proposed bank will be free from improper or unlawful influence and otherwise will operate safely, soundly and in compliance with law.
- (8) The anticipated volume and nature of business of the proposed bank projected in the application are reasonable and indicate a reasonable probability of safe, sound, and profitable operation of the proposed bank.
- (9) If the proposed bank intends to do "trust business", as defined by G.S. 53-1-4(69), it appears that trust powers should be granted based on consideration of the various factors set forth in Article 24 of this Chapter for considering applications and setting capital for a trust company.
- (b) The Commissioner's determination that the requirements described in subsection (a) are reasonably probable of satisfaction may be based on partial satisfaction of the requirements at a level set by the Commissioner as a prerequisite for approval of the charter, and also may be based on presentation of a plan for the full satisfaction of the requirements.
- (c) If it appears to the Commissioner that the proposed bank has satisfied or is reasonably probable to satisfy the requirements for issuance of a charter, the Commissioner shall issue an order approving the application for a charter and such order shall be submitted to the Commission for its review at a public hearings. The Commissioner may, in the order approving the proposed bank's charter, impose other reasonable conditions or restrictions upon the proposed bank or the new bank, consistent with this Chapter.
- (d) If it appears to the Commissioner that the proposed bank has not satisfied and is not reasonably probable of satisfying the requirements for issuance of a charter, the Commissioner shall issue an order denying approval of the application. The Applicant may, within ten days of issuance of the order, give notice of appeal of this decision to the Commission pursuant to G.S. 53-2-6.
- "§ 53-3-5. Notice; public hearing.**
- (a) Not less than 30 days before the public hearing of the Commission to review the Commissioner's approval of an application, the applicant shall cause to be published a public notice. The public notice shall contain:
- (1) A statement that the application has been filed with the Commissioner.
- (2) The name of the community where the proposed bank intends to locate its principal office.
- (3) A statement that a public hearing will be held to review the Commissioner's approval of the application.
- (4) A statement that any interested person may file a written statement either favoring or protesting the chartering of the proposed bank. The statement shall note that, in order to be considered at the public hearing, all written statements from interested persons must be filed with the Commission within 30 days of the date of publication of the public notice.

(b) At the public hearing, the Commission shall consider the findings and order of the Commissioner and shall hear such testimony as the Commissioner may wish to give or be called upon to give. To the extent that the Commission deems the information and testimony relevant to its review of the Commissioner's order, the Commission shall receive information and hear testimony from the organizers and shall hear from any other interested persons.

"§ 53-3-6. Commission decision.

(a) The Commission shall consider the findings and order of the Commissioner, oral testimony, and any other information and evidence, either written or oral that comes before it at the public hearing to review the Commissioner's approval of an application for a charter. The Commission may adjourn and reconvene the public hearing in unusual circumstances. The Commission shall affirm or reverse the Commissioner's order. The Commission may adopt the Commissioner's recommendation with respect to conditions for issuance of a charter, or it may modify the recommended conditions. The Commission shall render its decision within 30 days after the completion of the public hearing, unless unusual circumstances require postponement of the decision. The Commission's review shall be limited to a determination of whether the criteria set forth in G.S. 53-3-4 have been met and whether the provisions of this Article have been followed.

(b) If the Commission denies an application for a charter or if the Commission approves an application with conditions not set forth in the Commissioner's approval, the applicant may appeal the denial or approval containing such conditions as provided in G.S. 53-2-6.

"§ 53-3-7. Issuance of charter.

(a) A proposed bank shall not engage in business except as allowed under G.S. 53-3-2(c)(1), until it receives a charter issued by the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall not issue the charter until the Commissioner is satisfied that the proposed bank has done each of the following:

- (1) Received cash for the purchase of shares and will have satisfactory required capital upon commencing business, in each case in at least the amount required by the Commission's order approving the application.
- (2) Elected the proposed officers and directors named in the application or other officers and directors approved by the Commissioner.
- (3) Secured deposit insurance from the FDIC.
- (4) Complied with all requirements of the Commission's order approving the application for a charter.
- (5) Appears to be ready to commence the business of banking, in the reasonable discretion of the Commissioner upon a pre-opening examination.

(b) The charter issued by the Commissioner shall set forth any trust powers of the bank which may be full or partial trust powers.

(c) If a bank does not open and engage in the business of banking within six months after the date its charter is issued or within such longer period as may be permitted by the Commissioner, the Commissioner shall revoke the charter.

(d) If the Commissioner determines that a charter should not be issued following Commission approval, the applicant may appeal that decision to the Commission as provided in G.S. 53-2-6.

(e) Following the exhaustion of all appeals, the Commissioner may dissolve and liquidate the proposed bank as provided in G.S. 53-9-301, or order the organizers to dissolve and liquidate the proposed bank pursuant to G.S. 53-9-201, if any one of the following occurs:

- (1) The Commissioner does not recommend the issuance of a charter.
- (2) The Commission denies approval of a charter.
- (3) The charter is revoked by the Commissioner pursuant to G.S. 53-3-7(c) or other applicable law."

Article 4A

Governance of Banks**§ 53-4-1. Banks – form of organization.**

(a) A bank shall be formed as, and shall maintain the form of, a corporation formed under the laws of this State.

(b) The provisions contained in Chapter 55 of the General Statutes shall apply to banks except where provisions of this Chapter provide differently, or where the Commissioner determines that any provision of Chapter 55 is inconsistent with the business of banking or the safety and soundness of banks.

§ 53-4-2. Banks controlled by boards of directors.

(a) The corporate powers of a bank shall be exercised by or under the authority of, and the business and affairs of the bank shall be managed by or under the direction of, its board of directors.

(b) A bank's board of directors shall consist of not less than five individuals. For good cause shown, the Commissioner may approve boards of directors consisting of less than five individuals to the extent consistent with other applicable law.

(c) The board of directors shall meet at least quarterly provided that the executive committee shall meet in any month in which there is no meeting of the board of directors and the loan committee shall meet monthly.

(d) Except to the extent the provisions of this Chapter or other applicable federal or state laws and regulations impose a different standard, bank directors shall have the duties, authority, and liabilities of directors of corporations organized under Chapter 55 of the General Statutes.

(e) The board of directors of a bank may appoint directors with respect to such of the bank's branches as it deems useful to the business of the bank. No such advisory director shall be liable for acts or omissions undertaken as an advisory director under the laws applicable to the performance of the duties of a director of a bank, unless and only to the extent he or she undertakes or is delegated authority as a director of the bank.

"§ 53-4-3. Committees of boards of directors.

(a) The board of directors shall appoint, at a minimum, an audit committee, an executive committee, a loan committee (which may be the executive committee or the board of directors as a whole), and such other committees as it deems appropriate to provide for the safe and sound operation of the bank in a manner consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

(b) The Commissioner may require the board of directors of a bank to establish one or more additional committees if, in the judgment of the Commissioner, such committees are reasonably necessary or appropriate for good corporate governance, for the safe and sound operation of the bank, or to ensure the bank's compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In the exercise of his or her judgment under this subsection, the Commissioner may consider, among other factors, the asset size of the bank, the range and complexity of the activities in which the bank is engaged, the various risks undertaken by the bank, the experience and abilities of the bank's directors and officers, and the adequacy of the bank's existing policies, procedures and internal controls.

"§ 53-4-4. Minutes of meetings of directors and committees.

Minutes shall be recorded and retained for all meetings of the board of directors and board committees and kept on file at the bank. The minutes shall show a record of actions taken.

"§ 53-4-5. Qualifications of bank directors.

(a) At least three fourths of the directors of a bank shall be citizens of the United States of America.

(b) A director must satisfy eligibility requirements for bank directors imposed by federal law, including Section 19 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1829(a).

(c) A director must consent to service of process in Wake County, North Carolina prior to taking office.

"§ 53-4-6. Liability of directors.

Any director of any bank who shall knowingly violate, or who shall knowingly permit to be violated by any officers, agents, or employees of the bank, any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be held personally and individually liable for all damages which the bank, its stockholders or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

"§ 53-4-7. Directors may declare distributions.

Provided a bank does not make distributions that reduce its capital below its applicable required capital, the board of directors of a bank may declare such distributions as it deems proper.

"§ 53-4-8. Officers and employees shall give bond.

(a) A bank shall require security in the form of a bond for the fidelity and faithful performance of duties by its officers, employees and agents. The bond shall be issued by a bonding company authorized to do business in this State and upon such form as may be approved by the Commissioner. Otherwise, the amount, form, and terms of the bond shall be such as the board of directors may require. The premium for the bond is to be paid by the bank.

(b) To provide for the safety and soundness of a bank, the Commissioner may require an increase in the amount of the bond or additional or different security.

"§ 53-4-9. Affiliate transactions.

A bank may extend credit to, and engage in transactions with, its affiliates, directors, executive officers, principal shareholders, and their respective immediate family members only to the extent permitted by, and subject to such restrictions and conditions as are imposed by, applicable State and federal laws and regulations.

"§ 53-4-10. Examination of board composition, structure and conduct.

(a) As part of its examinations of a bank, the OCOB shall assess the competence, composition, structure and conduct of such bank's board of directors, including:

- (1) The number of directors.
- (2) The independence of directors.
- (3) The committee structure of the board.
- (4) The education and training of board members.

(b) In making the assessment authorized by subsection (a) of this section, the OCOB shall take into consideration the size, complexity and business operations of the bank as well as publicly issued regulations and guidance of the Commissioner and the bank's primary federal supervisor. The assessment shall be part of the overall assessment of the bank's management and of whether the bank is operating in a safe and sound manner.

"§ 53-4-11. Reserve fund.

(a) Each bank shall maintain a reserve fund as follows:

- (1) If the bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System, it shall maintain a reserve fund in accordance with the requirements if the Federal Reserve Board.
- (2) All other banks shall maintain a reserve fund as required by the Commissioner.

(b) The Commissioner may require a level of reserve fund for non-member banks as provided in subsection (a)(2) of this section taking into consideration the level of liquidity the Commissioner deems necessary for the safe and sound operation of the banks.

(c) In establishing the required level of reserve fund, the Commissioner shall include the following types of liquid reserves:

- (1) Cash on hand, which shall include both lawful money of the United States and exchange of any clearing house association or similar intermediary.
- (2) Balances on demand from designated depository institutions.
- (3) Obligations of the United States Treasury, any agency of the United States government which is guaranteed by the United States government, and any

general obligation of this State or any political subdivision thereof which has an investment grade rating of A or higher by a nationally recognized rating service.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, in the event the reserve fund of a bank falls below the level required under subsection (b) of this section, the Commissioner may require the bank to do the following:

(1) Discontinue making any new extension of credit; and

(2) Promptly restore its reserve fund to the applicable required level.

(e) In the event a bank shall fail to promptly restore its reserve fund to the applicable level required within ten days after the Commissioner directs it to do so, the Commissioner may take such actions under Article 8A of this Chapter as the Commissioner deems necessary.

"§ 53-4-12. Compliance review committee.

(a) A bank, including its holding company, may establish a compliance review committee to test, review, or evaluate the bank's conduct, transactions, or potential transactions for the purpose of monitoring and improving or enforcing compliance with:

(1) A statutory or regulatory requirement, including requirements arising from examination or actions of the Commissioner taken under this Chapter.

(2) Financial reporting to a governmental agency.

(3) The policies and procedures of the bank, its holding company or subsidiaries of the bank or the holding company.

(4) Safe, sound, and fair lending practices.

(b) For purposes of this section, a compliance review document is any document prepared for or created by the compliance review committee. Except as provided by subsection (c) of this section:

(1) A compliance review document is confidential and is not discoverable or admissible in evidence in a civil action nor shall a compliance review document be subject to inspection and copying by a shareholder of the bank or its holding company pursuant to Article 16 of Chapter 55 of the General Statutes or otherwise.

(2) An individual serving on a compliance review committee or acting under the direction of a compliance review committee may not be required to testify in a civil action as to the contents or conclusions of a compliance review document, or an action taken or discussions conducted by or on behalf of a compliance review committee.

(3) A compliance review document or an action taken or discussion conducted by or on behalf of a compliance review committee that is disclosed to a governmental agency remains confidential and is not discoverable or admissible in a civil action.

(c) A bank shall have the power, at its option, to waive the confidentiality protection provided in subsection (b)(1) for a compliance review document. If the protection is waived and except as otherwise provided in G.S. 53-2-7 and applicable federal law and regulations, the compliance review document shall be discoverable or admissible in evidence in a civil action and shall be subject to inspection and copying pursuant to Article 16 of Chapter 55 of the General Statutes.

(d) This section does not limit the discovery or admissibility in a civil action of a document that is not a compliance review document.

(e) A compliance review document includes records subject to the provisions of G.S. 53-2-7 and records of bank supervisory agencies, in each case in the possession of the bank, and records of the bank obtained, created or maintained for any of the reasons set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

Article 5A

Powers of Banks"§ 53-5-1. Powers.

(a) Except as otherwise specifically provided by this Chapter, a bank shall have the powers conferred upon business corporations organized under the laws of this State. In addition, a bank shall have the power to:

- (1) Carry on the business of banking, which includes such activities as discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills, of exchange, and other evidences of indebtedness, receiving deposits, issuing, advising, and confirming letters of credit, receiving money for transmission, and loaning money on personal security or on real or personal property.
- (2) Make any loan that could be made by a federally chartered institution doing business in this State.
- (3) Purchase or invest in loans, or a participating interest in loans, of a type that the bank could itself make.
- (4) Sell any loan, including one or more participating interest in a loan.
- (5) Make any investments authorized by G.S. 53-5-2 or any other section of this Chapter.
- (6) Through information technology systems, processes and capabilities, provide, deliver or otherwise make available banking services and products, enhance the effectiveness or efficiency of its operations, and provided other benefits to its customers. Additionally, a bank may utilize its information technology systems, processes, capabilities, and capacities in the same manner and to the same extent as is permitted for national banks.
- (7) Engage in any other activities approved by rule, order, or interpretation of the Commissioner.

(b) A bank shall also have the power to engage:

- (1) As principal in any activity permissible for a national bank under any law, including the National Bank Act, 12 U.S.C. 24, as well as any activity recognized as permissible for a national bank in any regulation, order or written interpretation issued by the OCC.
- (2) As principal in any activity that is permissible or determined by the FDIC to be permissible, for a bank under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1831a, or in any regulation, order or written interpretation thereunder.
- (3) As principal in any activity that is permissible for a savings institution organized under Chapters 54B or 54C of the General Statutes, or that is permissible for a federal savings association under the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, 12 U.S.C. 1464, or in any regulation, order or written interpretation thereunder.
- (4) In the trust business.
- (5) In any activity other than as principal permitted under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1831a.

(c) In addition to the other powers described in this section, a bank shall have the power to exercise all other powers that are reasonably necessary or incident to the exercise of the powers authorized in subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, a bank which proposes to engage in any new activity shall apply to the Commissioner for approval to engage in the activity before its commencement. If the new activity will be conducted in a new or existing subsidiary in which the bank intends to make an investment, the bank shall apply to the Commissioner for approval to engage in the activity before entering into the investment. The bank shall not engage in the activity or make the investment unless and until the Commissioner

1 issues a written approval of the application. An application for approval shall contain a
2 description of the proposed activity and any other information required by the Commissioner.
3 A copy of any notice or application the bank is required to file with any bank supervisory
4 agency with respect to the proposed activity shall also be provided to the Commissioner. For
5 the purpose of this section, a "new activity" is any business activity in which the bank is not
6 currently engaged. The extension or relocation of an existing activity into a new department,
7 division, or subsidiary of the bank shall not be considered a new activity.

8 (e) No application for approval to engage in a new activity shall be required, provided
9 all of the following conditions are met as of the date the activity is commenced:

10 (1) The new activity is one described in subsections (a) or (b) of this section.

11 (2) The bank is well-capitalized and well-managed as demonstrated by the
12 supervisory rating it received during its most recent safety and soundness
13 examination.

14 (3) No notice or application to engage in the new activity is required to be filed
15 by the bank with any federal banking regulator.

16 (f) A bank permitted to commence a new activity without prior application and
17 approval pursuant to subsection (e) of this section shall notify the Commissioner in writing of
18 the commencement of the new activity no later than the 30th day after the earlier of (i)
19 commencing the new activity, or (ii) if applicable, making an investment in a subsidiary
20 through which the new activity will be conducted.

21 **"§ 53-5-2. Investment authority.**

22 (a) In addition to any powers or investments authorized by any other section of this
23 Chapter, a bank may invest in:

24 (1) The shares or other securities of the following:

25 a. Any other depository institution.

26 b. Any industrial bank, bankers' bank or other deposit taking entity
27 chartered or existing under any federal or State law, including the
28 shares or other securities of clearing corporations defined in
29 G.S. 25-8-102, the shares or other securities of central reserve banks
30 and the shares of an Edge Act bank. The investment of any bank in
31 the shares of a central reserve bank or bank organized under the Edge
32 Act, 12 U.S.C. 611 et seq., shall at no time exceed ten percent of the
33 required capital of the bank making the investment.

34 c. Any company in which a federally chartered institution is authorized
35 to invest under any statute, or any regulation, official circular,
36 bulletin, order or written interpretation issued by the OCC.

37 (2) Bonds issued by or fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and
38 interest by the United States Treasury. No bank shall be required to maintain
39 a reserve against deposits secured by United States Treasury bonds equal in
40 market value to the amount of such deposits, and such bonds shall be valid
41 security for all loans and deposits to the same extent as are any obligations
42 of the United States.

43 (3) Federal farm loan bonds, notes, or similar obligations issued by a farm credit
44 system institution.

45 (4) Securities issued by federal home loan banks pursuant to the Federal Home
46 Loan Bank Act of 1932, as amended.

47 (5) Bonds or notes secured by a mortgage or deed of trust insured or guaranteed
48 by the Federal Housing Administration, Secretary of Housing and Urban
49 Development or the Veterans Administration, or in mortgages or deeds of
50 trust on real estate which have been accepted for insurance or guarantee by
51 the Federal Housing Administration, Secretary of Housing and Urban

Development or Veterans Administration, and in obligations of a national mortgage association which obligations are insured or guaranteed by the United States government. No law of this State prescribing the nature, amount or form of security or requiring security upon which loans or investments may be made, or prescribing the rates or time of payment of the interest any obligation may bear, or prescribing the period for which loans or investments may be made, shall apply to investments made pursuant to this subsection.

(6) Mutual funds, but subject to rules or orders adopted by the Commissioner.

(b) A bank may make an investment in a subsidiary which will be operated as a:

(1) Bank operating subsidiary.

(2) Financial subsidiary.

(3) DPC subsidiary, as defined by G.S. 53-1-4(29).

(c) An investment by a bank or a bank subsidiary pursuant to subsection (b) or (d) of this section shall receive the same accounting and regulatory treatment as is accorded to such investment by the bank's primary federal supervisor. No investment shall be made by a bank or a bank subsidiary pursuant to subsection (b) or (d) of this section unless:

(1) The investment is approved by the board of directors of the bank.

(2) The bank has carefully investigated the business or activity in which the subsidiary established by the investment will engage.

(3) The bank has established the risk management and financial controls necessary to engage in the business or activity in a safe and sound manner.

(4) The bank has, and following the making of the investment and the application of the provisions of this subsection, will continue to satisfy the capital requirements of this Chapter.

(d) A bank operating subsidiary may make an investment of any size in a lower tier subsidiary.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, a bank or bank operating subsidiary proposing to make an investment described in subsection (b), (c), or (d) of this section shall give prior written notice to the Commissioner, providing such detail as the Commissioner may require. Unless the Commissioner, within 30 days following receipt of the notice, notifies the bank or bank operating subsidiary that the Commissioner objects to the proposed investment, the bank or bank operating subsidiary may complete the investment. However, the Commissioner may extend the period within which to object to the proposed investment if the Commissioner determines that it raises issues which require additional information or additional time for analysis. While the objection period is so extended, the bank or bank operating subsidiary may not proceed with respect to the proposed investment.

(f) The prior notice requirement provided by subsection (e) of this section shall not apply if all of the following apply:

(1) The bank is well-capitalized and well-managed as demonstrated by the supervisory rating it received during its most recent examination.

(2) Each activity of the subsidiary in which the investment is to be made is either:

a. One in which the bank is then engaged or has previously been engaged, directly or through a different subsidiary, and for which all necessary approvals of bank supervisory agencies and of the Commissioner have previously been obtained and remain in effect;
or

b. One for which no prior notice or application for approval to any federal bank supervisory authority is required.

(3) A bank that makes an investment pursuant to the exception created by this subsection shall nevertheless notify the Commissioner in writing of the investment within 30 days thereafter.

(g) Any bank, out-of-state bank, or national bank subsidiary which engages in an activity subject to licensure and/or regulation under the laws of this State, other than this Chapter, shall be subject to licensure and/or regulation on a basis that does not arbitrarily discriminate by the appropriate regulatory agency which licenses and/or regulates nonbanks which engage in the same activity.

(h) The Commissioner shall monitor the impact of investment activities of banks and their subsidiaries under this section on the safety and soundness of such banks. Any securities owned or hereafter acquired in excess of the limitations herein imposed shall be disposed of at public or private sale within six months after the date of acquiring the securities, and if not so disposed of, they shall be charged to profit and loss account, and no longer carried on the books as an asset. The limit of time in which securities shall be disposed of or charged off the books of the bank may be extended by the Commissioner if in the Commissioner's judgment it is for the best interest of the bank that the extension be granted, provided that the limitations imposed in this section on the ownership of shares or other equity ownership interest companies are suspended only to the extent that any bank operating under the supervision of the Commissioner may subscribe for and purchase shares and other equity ownership interests in, or debentures, bonds, or other types of securities of, any corporation organized under the laws of the United States for the purposes of insuring the depositors a part or all of their funds on deposit in banks to the extent as security ownership is required in order to obtain the benefits of deposit insurance for such depositors.

(i) A bank may purchase, hold, and convey real estate other than bank premises for the following purposes:

(1) As security for extensions of credit made or moneys due to it when that real estate has been mortgaged to it in good faith.

(2) When the real estate has been purchased at sales upon foreclosures of mortgages and deeds of trust held or owned by it, or on judgments or decrees obtained and rendered for debts due to it, or through deeds in lieu of foreclosure or other settlements affecting security of those debts. All real property acquired under this subdivision shall be sold by the bank within five years after it is acquired unless, upon application by the bank, the Commissioner extends the time within which the sale shall be made.

(j) A bank's investment in any bonds or other debt obligations of any one person, other than obligations of the United States government, or an agency thereof, or other obligations guaranteed by the United States, this State, another state, or other political subdivision of this State or another state, shall at no time exceed ten percent of its required capital.

Article 6A

Bank Operations.

"§ 53-6-1. Loans and extensions of credit.

(a) Subject to the provisions of the subsection, a bank may make a loan or extension of credit secured by the pledge of its own shares or the shares of its holding company. Provided:

(1) When a bank exercises its security interest in shares of the bank or its holding company, it shall dispose of all of the shares within a period of six months. If the shares have not been disposed of within six months, the shares shall be charged to profit and loss and no longer carried as an asset of the bank. The Commissioner may extend the six-month period not to exceed an additional six months.

(2) A bank may not extend credit to finance the purchase of or to carry shares of the bank or the shares of its holding company. For purposes of this

subsection, the phrase "to carry" has the meaning set forth in 12 C.F.R. Part 221, as promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board.

(b) Loans and extensions of credit – limitations:

(1) The total loans and extensions of credit, both direct and indirect, by a bank to a person, other than a municipal corporation for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a firm the liabilities of the several members of the firm, outstanding at one time and not fully secured, as determined in a manner consistent with subdivision (2) of this subsection, by collateral having a market value at least equal to the amount of the loan or extension of credit shall not exceed the greater of fifteen percent (15%) of the capital of the bank or the percentage permitted for national banks in this State by statute or regulation of the Comptroller of the Currency.

(2) The total loans and extensions of credit, both direct and indirect, by a bank to a person outstanding at one time and fully secured by readily marketable collateral having a market value, as determined by reliable and continuously available price quotations, at least equal to the amount of the loan or extension of credit outstanding shall not exceed the greater of ten percent (10%) of the capital of the bank or the percentage permitted for national banks by statute or regulation of the Comptroller of the Currency. This limitation shall be separate from and in addition to the limitation contained in subdivision (1) of this subsection.

(3) The following shall not be considered as extensions of credit within the meaning of this section; provided that the limitations of this subsection shall not apply to loans or obligations to the extent that they are secured or covered by guarantees or by commitments or agreements to take over or purchase the same, made by any federal reserve bank or by the United States or any department, board, bureau, commission or establishment of the United States, including any corporation wholly owned directly or indirectly by the United States.

a. The discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actual existing values.

b. The discount of solvent trade acceptances or other solvent commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same.

c. loans or extensions of credit secured by a segregated deposit account in the lending bank.

d. The purchase of bankers' acceptances of the kind described in section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act and issued by other depository institutions.

e. The purchase of any notes and the making of any loans, secured by not less than a like face amount of bonds of the United States, or any agency of the United States, or other obligations guaranteed by the United States government, or the State of North Carolina or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, or agency thereof, or other obligations guaranteed by the United States government.

(4) For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions and conditions apply:

a. "Person" includes an individual, or a corporation, partnership, trust, association, joint venture, pool, syndicate, sole proprietorship, unincorporated organization, or any other form of entity not specifically listed, provided, the term "person" shall not include (i) a

clearing organization registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (or its successor) or the Securities and Exchange Commission (or its successor) or any federal banking agency, and (ii) a bank's affiliates.

b. Loans or extensions of credit to one person include loans made to other persons when the proceeds of the loans or extensions of credit are to be used for the direct benefit of the first person or the persons are engaged in a common enterprise.

c. For purposes of this section, extensions of credit by a bank to a person shall include the bank's credit exposures to the person in derivative transactions with the bank.

d. "Derivative transaction" includes any transaction that is a contract, agreement, swap, warrant, note or option that is based, in whole or in part, on the value of, any interest in, or any quantitative measure or the occurrence of any event relating to, one or more commodities, securities, debt instruments, currencies, interest or other rates, indices or assets.

e. Credit exposure to a person in connection with a derivative transaction shall be determined based on an amount that the bank reasonably determines in accordance with customary industry practices under the terms of the derivative transaction or otherwise would be its loss if the person were to default on the date of determination, taking into account any netting and collateral arrangements, and any guarantees or other credit enhancements, provided that the bank may elect to determine credit exposure on the basis of such other method of determining credit exposure as may be permitted by the bank's primary federal regulator.

(c) The Commissioner shall monitor the lending activities of banks under this section for undue credit concentrations and inadequate risk diversification which could adversely affect the safety and soundness of the banks.

(d) Rules adopted by the Commissioner to ensure that extensions of credit made by banks are in keeping with sound lending practices and to promote the purposes of this Chapter shall not prohibit a bank from making any extension of credit that is a permitted extension of credit for a federally chartered institution.

"§ 53-6-2. Deposits.

(a) A bank may, consistent with applicable law and safe and sound banking practices, offer all types of deposit accounts upon such terms and conditions as the bank considers appropriate.

(b) A bank shall secure insurance for its deposits from the FDIC.

"§ 53-6-3. Securing deposits.

(a) A bank may not create a lien on its assets or otherwise secure the repayment of a deposit except as authorized or required by this section, other laws of this State, or federal law.

(b) A bank may pledge its assets to secure a deposit of the government of this State or any other state, any agency or political subdivision of this State or any other state, the United States government, any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or any Indian tribe recognized by the United States government as eligible for the services provided to Indian tribes by the Secretary of the Interior because of its status as an Indian tribe.

(c) This section does not prohibit the pledge of assets by a bank to secure the repayment of money borrowed.

(d) An act, deed, conveyance, pledge, or contract in violation of this section is void.

"§ 53-6-4. Minors.

(a) A bank may issue and operate a deposit account in the name of a minor or in the name of two or more individuals, one or more of whom are minors, and receive payments, pay withdrawals, accept a pledge of the account, issue automated teller machine (ATM) and debit cards, contract for overdraft protection, and act in any other manner with respect to the account on the order of the minor with like effect as if the minor were of full age and legal capacity. Any payment to or at the direction of a minor is a discharge of the bank to the extent thereof. The account shall be held for the exclusive right and benefit of the minor and any joint owners, free from the control of all other persons except creditors. A minor who obtains a deposit account from a bank under this subsection, whether individually or together with others, is bound by the terms of the deposit account agreement to the same extent as if the minor were of full age and legal capacity.

(b) Any bank may lease a safe deposit box to a minor or to two or more individuals, one or more of whom are minors. With respect to any such lease, a bank may deal with the minor in all regards as if the minor were of full age and legal capacity. A minor entering a lease agreement with a bank under this subsection, whether individually or together with others, is bound by the terms of the safe deposit box agreement to the same extent as if the minor were of full age and legal capacity.

(c) If a minor with a deposit account, other than a joint account with right of survivorship or a payable on death account, dies, a parent or legal guardian of the minor may access and withdraw the funds on deposit and the bank is discharged to the extent of any withdrawal. If a minor with a safe deposit box dies, the provisions of G.S. 28A-15-13 shall control the opening, inventory, and release of contents of the safe deposit box.

(d) This section shall not affect the law governing transactions with minors in cases outside the scope of this section, including transactions that constitute an extension of credit to the minor.

"§ 53-6-5. Trust accounts; limited documentation required; certification of trust.

(a) A bank may accept and administer a deposit account and lease a safe deposit box:

- (1) To one or more persons purporting to act as trustee or trustees for a trust;
- and
- (2) For which further notice of the existence and terms of the trust is not given in writing to the bank.

(b) For any deposit account that is opened with any bank or any safe deposit box leased from any bank by one or more persons purporting to act as trustee or trustees pursuant to a written trust agreement, a trustee may provide the bank with a certification of trust, as described in Chapter 36A of the General Statutes, to evidence the trust relationship.

(c) Unless specifically otherwise agreed to by the bank in writing, the action of any one or more of the named trustees, acting alone and without the knowledge, consent or joinder of any other trustee or trustees, shall be binding upon the trust, all other trustees, and all trust beneficiaries.

(d) Upon the death, resignation, dissolution or adjudication of incompetence of all named trustees and successor trustees noted on a certification of trust, a bank may, regardless of its knowledge of competing claims, withhold disposition of any funds on deposit in the account and freeze any safe deposit box leased by the trustee or trustees until receipt of one of the following:

- (1) An order by a court of competent jurisdiction directing the disposition of funds and any safe deposit box.
- (2) A newly executed certification of trust from a person acting or purporting to act as a newly appointed successor trustee under the same trust.
- (3) Other documentation that establishes to the satisfaction of the bank the manner in which the funds and any safe deposit box are to be administered or distributed.

(e) Nothing in this section shall obligate a bank to establish a deposit account for, or lease a safe deposit box to, a trustee who refuses to furnish the bank with either a copy of a written trust agreement or a certification of trust.

"§ 53-6-6. Joint accounts.

(a) Any two or more individuals may establish a joint deposit account by written contract. The deposit account shall be held for them as joint tenants. The account may also be held pursuant to G.S. 41-2.1 of the General Statutes and have the incidents set forth in that section. If the account is held pursuant to G.S. 41-2.1 the contract shall set forth that fact.

(b) Unless the individuals establishing a joint account have agreed with the bank that withdrawals require more than one signature, payment by the bank to, or at the direction of any joint tenant designated in the contract authorized by this section shall be a total discharge of the bank's obligation as to the amount so paid.

(c) Funds in a joint account established with right of survivorship shall belong to the surviving joint tenant or tenants upon the death of a joint tenant, and the funds shall be subject only to the personal representative's right of collection as set forth in G.S. 28A-15-10(a)(3), or as provided in G.S. 41-2.1 if the account is established pursuant to the provisions of that section. Payment by the bank of funds in the joint account to a surviving joint tenant or tenants shall terminate the personal representative's authority under G.S. 28A-15-10(a)(3) to collect against the bank for the funds so paid, but the personal representative's authority to collect such funds from the surviving joint tenant or tenants is not terminated.

(d) A pledge of a joint account by any one or more of the joint tenants, unless otherwise specifically agreed between the bank and all joint tenants in writing, shall be a valid pledge and transfer of the account or of the amount so pledged, shall be binding upon all joint tenants, shall not operate to sever or terminate the joint ownership of all or any part of the account, and shall survive the death of any joint tenant.

(e) A bank is not liable to joint tenants for complying in good faith with a writ of execution, garnishment, attachment, levy, or other legal process that appears to have been issued by a court or other authority of competent jurisdiction and seeks funds held in the name of any one or more of the joint tenants.

(f) Persons establishing a joint account with right of survivorship under this section shall sign a statement showing their election of the right of survivorship in the account, and containing language set forth in a conspicuous manner and substantially similar to the following:

BANK (or name of institution)
JOINT ACCOUNT WITH RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP

G.S. 53-6-6

We understand that by establishing a joint account under the provisions of North Carolina General Statute §53-6-6 that:

- (1) The bank (or name of institution) may pay the money in the account to, or on the order of, any person named as a joint holder of the account unless we have agreed with the bank that withdrawals require more than one signature; and
- (2) Upon the death of one joint owner, the money remaining in the account will belong to the surviving joint owners and will not pass by inheritance to the heirs of the deceased joint owner or be controlled by the deceased joint owner's will.

(g) This section does not repeal or modify any provision of law relating to estate taxes.

(h) Any joint tenant may terminate a joint account.

(i) Where a joint account is held by two or more individuals and a joint tenant does not wish for the account to be terminated but requests to be removed from the account, the bank shall remove the joint tenant from the account. The joint account shall continue in the names of the remaining tenant or tenants. Any joint tenant who requested to be removed from an account remains liable for any debts incurred in connection with the joint account during the period in which the individual was an named joint tenant.

(j) Any joint account created under the provisions of G.S. 53-146.1 as it existed prior to the effective date of this section shall for all purposes be governed by the provisions of this section after the effective date of this section, and any reference to G.S. 53-146.1 in any statement electing a right of survivorship shall be deemed a reference to this section.

(k) This section shall not be deemed exclusive. Deposit accounts not conforming to this section shall be governed by other applicable provisions of the General Statutes or the common law, as appropriate.

"§ 53-6-7. Payable on death accounts.

(a) If any natural person establishing a deposit account shall execute a written agreement with the bank containing a statement that it is executed pursuant to the provisions of this section and providing for the account to be held in the name of the natural person as owner for one or more beneficiaries, the account and any balance thereof shall be held as a Payable on Death account. The account shall have the following incidents:

(1) Any owner during the owner's lifetime may change any designated beneficiary by a written direction to the bank.

(2) If there are two or more owners of a Payable on Death account, the owners shall own the account as joint tenants with right of survivorship and, except as otherwise provided in this section, the account shall have the incidents set forth in G.S. 53-6-6.

(3) Any owner may withdraw funds by writing checks or otherwise, as set forth in the account contract, and receive payment in cash or check payable to the owner's personal order.

(4) If the beneficiary is a natural person, there may be one or more beneficiaries and the following shall apply:

a. If only one beneficiary is living and of legal age at the death of the last surviving owner, the beneficiary shall be the owner of the account and payment by the bank to the owner shall be a total discharge of the bank's obligation as to the amount paid. If two or more beneficiaries are living at the death of the last surviving owner, they shall be owners of the account as joint tenants with right of survivorship as provided in G.S. 53-6-6, and payment by the bank to the owners or any of the owners shall be a total discharge of the bank's obligation as to the amount paid.

b. If only one beneficiary is living and that beneficiary is not of legal age at the death of the last surviving owner, the bank shall transfer the funds in the account to the general guardian or guardian of the estate, if any, of the minor beneficiary. If no guardian of the minor beneficiary has been appointed, the bank shall hold the funds in a similar interest bearing account in the name of the minor until the minor reaches the age of majority or until a duly appointed guardian withdraws the funds.

(5) If the beneficiary is an entity other than a natural person, there shall be only one beneficiary.

(6) If one or more owners survive the last surviving beneficiary who was a natural person, or if a beneficiary who is an entity other than a natural person

1 should cease to exist before the death of the owner, the account shall become
2 an individual account of the owner, or a joint account with right of
3 survivorship of the owners, and shall have the legal incidents of an
4 individual account in a case of a single owner or a joint account with right of
5 survivorship, as provided in G.S. 53-6-6, in the case of multiple owners.

6 (7) Prior to the death of the last surviving owner, no beneficiary shall have any
7 ownership interest in a Payable on Death account. Funds in a Payable on
8 Death account established pursuant to this subsection shall belong to the
9 beneficiary or beneficiaries upon the death of the last surviving owner, and
10 the funds shall be subject only to the personal representative's right of
11 collection as set forth in G.S. 28A-15-10(a)(1). Payment by the bank of
12 funds in the Payable on Death account to the beneficiary or beneficiaries
13 shall terminate the personal representative's authority under
14 G.S. 28A-15-10(a)(1) to collect against the bank for the funds so paid, but
15 the personal representative's authority to collect such funds from the
16 beneficiary or beneficiaries is not terminated.

17 The natural person establishing an account under this subsection shall sign a statement
18 containing language set forth in a conspicuous manner and substantially similar to the language
19 set out below. The language may be on a signature card or in an explanation of the account that
20 is set out in a separate document whose receipt is acknowledged by the person establishing the
21 account:

22 BANK (or name of institution)
23 PAYABLE ON DEATH ACCOUNT
24 G.S. 53-6-7

25 I (or we) understand that by establishing a Payable on Death account under the provisions of
26 North Carolina General Statute 53-6-7 that:

- 27 1. During my (or our) lifetime I (or we), individually or jointly, may withdraw
28 the money in the account.
29 2. By written direction to the bank (or name of institution) I (or we),
30 individually or jointly, may change the beneficiary or beneficiaries.
31 3. Upon my (or our) death, the money remaining in the account will belong to
32 the beneficiary or beneficiaries, and the money will not be inherited by my
33 (or our) heirs or be controlled by will.

34 _____

35 _____

36 (b) This section shall not be deemed exclusive. Deposit accounts not conforming to this
37 section shall be governed by other applicable provisions of the General Statutes or the common
38 law, as appropriate.

39 (c) No addition to the accounts, nor any withdrawal, payment, or change of beneficiary,
40 shall affect the nature of the account as Payable on Death accounts or affect the right of any
41 owner to terminate the account.

42 (d) This section does not repeal or modify any provisions of law relating to estate taxes.
43 **"§ 53-6-8. Personal agency accounts.**

44 (a) Any person may establish a personal agency account by written contract containing
45 a statement that it is executed pursuant to the provisions of this section. A personal agency
46 account may be any type of deposit account. The written contract shall name an agent who
47 shall have authority to act on behalf of the depositor in the manner set out in this subsection.
48 The agent shall have the authority to:

- 49 (1) Make, sign or execute checks drawn on the account or otherwise make
50 withdrawals from the account.

(2) Endorse checks made payable to the principal for deposit only into the account.

(3) Deposit cash or negotiable instruments, including instruments endorsed by the principal, into the account.

(b) A person establishing an account under this section shall sign a statement containing language substantially similar to the following in a conspicuous manner:

BANK (or name of institution)

PERSONAL AGENCY ACCOUNT

G.S. 53-6-8

The undersigned understands that by establishing a personal agency account under the provisions of North Carolina General Statute §53-6-8, the agent named in the account may:

1. Sign checks drawn on the account.

2. Make deposits into the account.

The undersigned also understand that if the undersigned is a natural person, upon his or her death the money remaining in the account will be controlled by his or her will or inherited by his or her heirs.

(c) An account created under the provisions of this section grants no ownership right or interest in the agent. Upon the death of the principal there is no right of survivorship to the account and the authority set out in subsection (a) of this section terminates.

(d) The written contract referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall provide that the principal may elect to extend the authority of the agent set out in subsection (a) of this section to act on behalf of the principal in regard to the account notwithstanding the subsequent incapacity or mental incompetence of the principal. If the principal is a natural person and elects to extend the authority of the agent, then upon the subsequent incapacity or mental incompetence of the principal, the agent may continue to exercise the authority, without the requirement of bond or of accounting to any court, until such time as the agent shall receive actual knowledge that the authority has been terminated. The duly qualified guardian of the estate of the incapacitated or incompetent acting pursuant to a durable power of attorney, as defined in G.S.32A-8, which grants to the attorney-in-fact the authority in regard to the account which is granted to the agent by the written contract executed pursuant to the provisions of this section, shall have the power, upon notifying the agent and providing written notice to the bank where the personal agency account is established, to terminate the agent's authority to act on behalf of the principal with respect to the account. Upon termination of the agent's authority, the agent shall account to the guardian or attorney-in-fact for all acts of the agent in regard to the account during the incapacity or incompetence of the principal. If the principal is a natural person and does not elect to extend the authority of the agent, then upon the subsequent incapacity or mental incompetence of the principal, the authority of the agent set out in subsection (a) of this section terminates.

(e) When an account under this section has been established, all or part of the account or any interest or dividend may be paid on a check made, signed or executed by the agent. In the absence of actual knowledge that the principal has died or that the agency created by the account has been terminated, the payment shall be valid and sufficient discharge to the bank for payment so made.

(f) A personal agency account shall have only one owner and one agent. The owner shall retain the authority to change the named agent on the personal agency account.

(g) Any personal agency account created under the provisions of G.S. 53-146.3 as it existed prior to the effective date of this section shall for all purposes be governed by the provisions of this section after the effective date of this section, and any reference to G.S. 53-146.3 in any statement establishing the account shall be deemed a reference to this section.

"§ 53-6-9. Accounts opened by adults for minors.

(a) One or more adults may open and maintain a custodial deposit account for or in the name of a minor and using the minor's taxpayer identification number. Unless otherwise provided in the agreement governing the account:

- (1) Beneficial ownership of the account vests exclusively in the minor. All interest credited to the account shall belong to the minor and shall be reported to the appropriate taxing authorities in the name of the minor using the minor's taxpayer identification number.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided, control of the account vests exclusively in the custodian whose name appears on the bank's records for the account. If there is more than one custodian named on the bank's account records, each may act independently. Any one or more of the custodians named on the bank's records may turn over control of the account to the minor at any time, either before or after the minor reaches the age of majority.
- (3) If the custodian has not already transferred control then after the minor beneficiary reaches the age of majority, the beneficiary may instruct the bank to transfer control to the beneficiary and remove the named custodian.
- (4) If the custodian, or if more than one custodian is on the account, the last of the custodians to survive, dies before the minor reaches the age of majority, the minor's parent or the minor's legal guardian may act as custodian or name another custodian on the account.

(b) This section shall not be deemed exclusive. Accounts not conforming to this section shall be governed by other applicable provisions of the General Statutes, including Chapter 33A, the North Carolina Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, or the common law, as appropriate.

"§ 53-6-10. Payment of balance of deceased person or person under disability to personal representative or guardian.

(a) A bank may pay any balance on deposit to the credit of any deceased individual to the duly qualified personal representative, collector, or public administrator of the decedent who is qualified as such under the laws of any state.

(b) A bank may pay any balance on deposit to the credit of any individual judicially declared incompetent or otherwise under a legal disability to the duly qualified personal representative, guardian, curator, conservator, or committee of the person declared incompetent or under disability who is qualified as such under the laws of any state.

(c) The presentation of a letter of qualification as personal representative, collector, public administrator, guardian, curator, conservator, or committee of the person issued or certified by the appointing court shall be conclusive proof of the jurisdiction of the court issuing the same and sufficient authority for the payment.

(d) Payment by a bank in good faith under the authority of this section discharges the liability of the bank to the extent of the payment.

"§ 53-6-11. Powers of attorney; notice of revocation; payment after notice.

(a) Any bank may continue to recognize any act of an attorney-in-fact or other agent until the bank receives actual notice of the principal's death or a written notice of revocation signed by the principal who granted the authority or, in the case of a company, evidence satisfactory to the bank of the revocation. Payment by the bank to or at the direction of an attorney-in-fact or other agent before receipt of the notice is a total discharge of the bank's obligation as to the amount so paid.

(b) Notwithstanding that a bank has received written notice of revocation of the authority of an attorney-in-fact or other designated agent, a bank may, until ten days after receipt of notice, pay any item made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by the attorney-in-fact or agent prior to the revocation, provided that the item is otherwise properly payable.

"§ 53-6-12. Account statements to be rendered annually or on request.

1 (a) Every bank shall render an account statement for each deposit account at least
2 annually to the depositor; provided, however, the statements are not required for time deposits.
3 Every bank shall render a statement of account for each deposit account, including time
4 deposits upon receipt of an appropriate request reasonably made by a depositor.

5 (b) For purposes of this section, an account statement is deemed to have been
6 "rendered" to a depositor as of the earlier of the date the statement is mailed to the depositor's
7 address as shown on bank records and the date the account is posted to the bank's website in a
8 manner and a form ensuring the statement to be readily available to the depositor; provided
9 however, the bank and the depositor may agree that an account statement may be rendered by
10 other means.

11 (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve the depositor from the duty of
12 exercising due diligence in the review of an account statement rendered by the bank and of
13 timely notification to the bank upon discovery of any error.

14 **"§ 53-6-13. Safe deposit boxes; unpaid rentals; procedure; escheats.**

15 (a) If the rental due on a safe deposit box is 90 days or more past due, the lessor bank
16 may send a notice by registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last
17 known address of the lessee or by another means agreed to in writing by the lessor bank and the
18 lessee, stating that the safe deposit box will be opened and its contents stored at the expense of
19 the lessee unless payment of the rental is made within 30 days of the date of the mailing of the
20 notice or the date such notice is given by the means otherwise previously agreed to in writing
21 the lessor bank and the lessee. If the rental is not paid within the stated period, the box may be
22 opened in the presence of an officer of the bank and of a notary public who is not a director,
23 officer, employee, or shareholder of the bank. The contents shall be sealed in a package by the
24 notary public who shall write on the outside the name of the lessee and the date of the opening.
25 The notary public shall execute a certificate reciting the name of the lessee, the date of the
26 opening of the box and a list of its contents. The certificate shall be included in the package and
27 a copy of the certificate shall be sent by registered mail or certified mail, return receipt
28 requested, to the last known address of the lessee or by the means otherwise previously agreed
29 to in writing by the lessor bank and the lessee. The package shall then be placed in the general
30 vaults of the bank at a rental not exceeding the rental previously charged for the box.

31 (b) If the contents of the safe deposit box have not been claimed within two years of the
32 mailing or other permissible delivery of the copy of the certificate to the lessee, the bank may
33 send a further notice to the last known address of the lessee by registered mail or certified mail,
34 return receipt requested, to the last known address of the lessee or by a means otherwise
35 previously agreed to in writing by the lessor bank and the lessee, stating that unless the
36 accumulated charges are paid within 30 days of the date of the mailing of the notice, the
37 contents of the box will be delivered to the State Treasurer as abandoned property under the
38 provisions of Chapter 116B of the General Statutes.

39 (c) The bank shall submit to the State Treasurer a verified inventory of all of the
40 contents of the safe deposit box upon delivery of the contents of the box or such part thereof as
41 shall be required by the State Treasurer under G.S. 116B-55, but the bank may deduct from any
42 cash of the lessee in the safe deposit box an amount equal to accumulated charges for rental and
43 shall submit to the State Treasurer a verified statement of the charges and deduction. If there is
44 no cash, or insufficient cash to pay accumulated charges in the safe deposit box, the bank may
45 submit to the State Treasurer a verified statement of accumulated charges or balance of the
46 accumulated charges due, and the State Treasurer shall remit to the bank the charges or balance
47 due, up to the value of the property in the safe deposit box delivered to the State Treasurer, less
48 any costs or expenses of sale; but if the charges or balance due exceeds the value of the
49 property, the State Treasurer shall remit only the value of the property, less costs or expenses of
50 sale. Any accumulated charges for safe deposit box rental paid by the State Treasurer to the

bank shall be deducted from the value of the property of the lessee delivered to the State Treasurer.

(d) Any property, including documents or writings of a private nature, which has little or no apparent financial value, need not be sold but may be destroyed by the bank if the State Treasurer declines to receive the property under G.S. 116B-69(a).

(e) An explanation of the contractual provisions pertaining to default, together with reference to this section, shall be printed on every contract for rental of a safe deposit box.

"§ 43-6-14. Reproduction and retention of records; admissibility of copies in evidence; disposition of originals; record production generally.

(a) Any bank may cause any or all records kept by it to be recorded, copied or reproduced by any photographic, reproduction, electronic, or digital process or method, or by any other records retention technology approved by rule or order of the Commissioner, of a kind which is capable of accurately converting the records into tangible form within a reasonable time. Each such converted tangible form of record shall also be deemed a record.

(b) Any tangible form of a record shall be deemed for all purposes to be an original record and shall be admissible in evidence in all courts and administrative agencies in this State, and the bank may destroy or otherwise dispose of the original form of the record; provided, however, that a bank shall retain either the originals or convertible form of its records for such period as may be required by law or by rule or order of the Commissioner. Any bank may dispose of any original or convertible form of a record that has been retained for the period prescribed by law or by rule or order of the Commissioner for its class.

(c) Originals and converted tangible forms of records shall not be held inadmissible in any court action or proceeding on the grounds that they lack certification, identification, or authentication, and shall be received as evidence if otherwise admissible in any court or quasi-judicial proceeding if they have been identified and authenticated by the live testimony of a competent witness or if the records are accompanied by a certificate substantially in the following form:

CERTIFICATE REGARDING BANK RECORDS

1. The accompanying documents are true and correct copies of the records of [name of bank]. The records were made in the regular course of business of the bank at or near the time of the acts, events, or conditions they reflect.
2. The undersigned is authorized to execute this certificate.
3. This certificate is issued pursuant to G.S. 53-6-14.

I CERTIFY, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of North Carolina, that the foregoing statements are true and correct.

Date: _____

Signature

Print or type name

Title

[Notarize as required by law for an affidavit]

(d) This section supplements and does not supersede G.S. 8-45.1.

"§ 53-6-15. Establishment of branches.

(a) A bank may establish one or more branches in this State, whether de novo or by acquisition of existing branches of another depository institution, with the prior written approval of the Commissioner. The Commissioner's approval may be given or withheld, in the Commissioner's discretion, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of this section.

(b) A bank may establish branches in another state, whether de novo or by acquisition of existing branches of another depository institution, in accordance with the provisions of applicable federal law and the laws of the other state, upon prior written approval of the

Commissioner. The Commissioner's approval may be given or withheld, in the Commissioner's discretion in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of this section.

(c) A bank seeking authority to establish a branch shall make application to the Commissioner in a form acceptable to the Commissioner. Not more than 30 days before nor 10 days after the filing of the application with the Commissioner, the applicant shall publish public notice of the filing of the application. The public notice shall contain all of the following:

(1) A statement that the application has been filed with the Commissioner.

(2) The physical address or location of the proposed branch, including street, city or town.

(3) A statement that any interested person may make written comment on the application to the Commissioner and that comments received by the Commissioner within 14 days of the date of publication of the public notice shall be considered. The public notice shall provide the then current mailing address of the Commissioner.

(d) A bank may conduct any activities at a branch in another state authorized under this section that are permissible for a bank chartered by the other state where the branch is located, except to the extent the activities are expressly prohibited by the laws of this State or by any rule or order of the Commissioner applicable to the bank.

(e) Upon receipt of an application to establish a branch, the Commissioner shall conduct an examination of the pertinent facts and information and may request such additional information as the Commissioner deems necessary to make a decision on the application. In deciding whether to approve a branch application, the Commissioner shall take into account such factors as the financial condition and history of the applicant, the adequacy of its capital, the applicant's future earnings prospects, the character, competency and experience of its management, the probable impact of the branch on the condition of the applicant bank and existing depository institutions in the community to be served, and the convenience and needs of the community the proposed branch is to serve.

"§ 53-6-16. Change of location of a branch or principal office.

(a) A bank may change the location of its principal office or a branch with the prior written approval of the Commissioner. A request to relocate the principal office of a branch of a bank shall be made in a form acceptable to the Commissioner, and shall include information regarding the reason for the proposed relocation, the distance and direction of the move, and such other information as the Commissioner may require to reach a decision in the matter.

(b) No more than 30 days before nor 10 days after filing a request to relocate the principal office or a branch of a bank, the applicant shall publish public notice of the request. The public notice shall contain all of the following:

(1) A statement that the request has been filed with the Commissioner.

(2) The physical address of the principal office or branch to be relocated, and the physical address of the proposed new location.

(3) A statement that any interested person may make written comment on the request to the Commissioner, and that comments received by the Commissioner within 14 days of the date of publication of the public notice will be considered. The statement shall provide the then current mailing address of the Commissioner.

(c) The Commissioner shall approve a request to relocate the principal office or a branch of a bank if the relocation is to a site within the same vicinity as the original location, or does not result in a material change in the primary service area of the principal office or branch, or is considered important to the economic viability of the bank or the branch, or is otherwise found not to be inconsistent with the public need and convenience.

"§ 53-6-17. Branch closings.

A bank may close a branch upon first providing written notice to the Commissioner and the customers of the branch at least 90 days prior to the proposed closing. The notice shall include the date the branch will close. The consolidation of two or more branches into a single location in the same vicinity shall not be considered a closure subject to the 90-day notice requirement of this section. To be considered a consolidation, the bank shall request consolidation treatment from the Commissioner, who shall decide, in his or her discretion, whether the branches to be consolidated are considered to be in the same vicinity, with due consideration to the distance between the branches and the nature of the market in which the branches are situated.

"§ 53-6-18. Nonbranch bank business offices.

(a) A bank may establish one or more nonbranch bank business offices as defined by G.S. 53-1-4(45).

(1) If a proposed nonbranch bank business office will offer a product, service or other type of business not previously engaged in by the bank, the bank shall provide the Commissioner with written notification of the intent to open the office. The notification shall include the proposed location of the office and a description of the business to be conducted at the office. If the Commissioner does not request additional information or object to its establishment within ten days of the date of receipt of the notification, the nonbranch bank business office shall be deemed approved. In deciding whether to object to the establishment of a nonbranch bank business office, the Commissioner shall consider, without limitation, whether the business proposed to be conducted at the nonbranch bank business office is permissible for a bank, the costs of its establishment and ongoing operation and the impact of the costs on the bank's capital and profitability, and the ability of the bank's management to conduct the proposed business.

(2) If a proposed nonbranch bank business office will offer a product, service or other type of business already engaged in by the bank, the bank shall provide the commissioner with written notification of the intent to open the office.

(b) An out-of-state bank may establish and operate a nonbranch bank business office in this State upon written notice to the Commissioner.

(c) A bank or an out-of-state bank may close a nonbranch bank business office at any time with notice to the Commissioner.

(d) No deposits may be taken at a nonbranch bank business office.

"§ 53-6-19. Operations; suspension.

(a) A bank, any of its branches and any of its nonbranch bank business offices may operate on such days and during such hours, and may observe such holidays, as the bank's board of directors shall designate.

(b) Whenever the Commissioner determines that an emergency exists or is pending in this State or any part thereof, the Commissioner may authorize banks operating in the affected area or areas to suspend any or all of their operations in such area or areas for such period or periods as the Commissioner establishes. An emergency is any condition or occurrence which may interfere with a bank's operations or poses an existing or imminent threat to the safety or security of persons or property, or both.

(c) In the event that an emergency exists or is pending in this State or any part thereof and a bank operating in the affected area or areas is unable to communicate the existence or pendency of the emergency to the OCOB, an officer of the bank may suspend any or all of the bank's operations in the affected area or areas without the prior approval of the Commissioner. The bank shall give notice of such closing to the Commissioner as soon as practicable.

"§ 53-6-20. Interstate branching.

(a) To the extent permitted by federal law, out-of-state banks may establish branches in this State. An out-of-state bank desiring to establish a branch in this State, whether by de novo

1 establishment or by acquisition of an existing branch of another depository institution, shall
2 provide the Commissioner with written notification of the intent not later than the date on
3 which the out-of-state bank makes application to its federal bank supervisory authority for
4 approval to establish or acquire the branch.

5 (b) An out-of-state bank that establishes and maintains one or more branches in this
6 State may conduct any activities at the branch or branches that are authorized under the laws of
7 this State for banks, except to the extent the activities may be prohibited by other laws,
8 regulations, or orders applicable to the out-of-state bank. In addition to all other rights and
9 powers provided under this Chapter, out-of-state banks which are engaged in the business of
10 banking in this State and each of their subsidiaries, subject to the prior approval of the
11 Commissioner, may make any extension of credit or investment, exercise any power, and
12 engage in any activity which they could make, exercise or engage in if incorporated or
13 operating as federally chartered institutions, and they shall be entitled to all rights, privileges,
14 and protections granted or available to federal chartered institutions.